

THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 14, 1887.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN.
For First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henry Johnson, residence 409 K street.
For Georgetown, (The Embodiment.)
For Sixth Ward, George T. Dykes.
For Fifth and Seventh Wards, Mortimer Smallwood.
HARRY HOTEL, Agent for Alexandria.

PORTRAIT OF A "MODEL REPUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.
MURDERS, SUICIDES, ASSAULTS, BURLARIES, AND LARCENIES, AND ACCIDENTS OF ALL SORTS, FORM A GLOWING CHAPTER IN THE RECORDS OF THE DAY.
[N. Y. Correspondence Nat. Int.]

"THE RECORDS OF CRIME ARE BLACK ENOUGH THE PAST WEEK—NO LESS THAN SEVEN CASES OF MANSLAUGHTER AND A HEARTLESS CASE OF INFANTICIDE."

"NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO BANKS HAVE SUSPENDED."

"MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE BEEN AND WILL BE THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT THIS WINTER."

"DESTITUTION AND DISTRESS STARE US IN THE FACE."

ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF A "MODEL REPUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

"We, of the old Republican party, used to charge the Federalists with infidelity to our free institutions when they maintained that the people were their own worst enemies. But the rapid growth of crime, and the defiance of law and order which have recently written the annals of our free country in blood, would go a good way to prove that there was more truth in the imputed Federal dogma than was conceded by their political adversaries. Pitched battles with fire-arms now take place in our cities, not only in the darkness of night, when ruffianism was wont to cloak its crimes, but in open day, among citizens of the same town, and without any rational cause than the untrammelled freedom of elections, heretofore the boast of our country, is suppressed by armed mobs, and a man now advances to the polls to give his vote at the hazard of his life.—Nat. Int.

ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF A "MODEL REPUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

"The city of Washington was on Saturday night the scene of riot, bloodshed, and pillage. Hundreds of armed ruffians held possession of the streets, and fire-arms were heard in various quarters. It is difficult to learn the particular deeds of the night, or the persons by whom they were enacted; for the ruffians operate in clans, and those clans are protected and fostered in their organized capacity by the Corporation itself.—The States.

ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF FOREIGNERS—BY THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING STAR.

"THE TIMES IN NEW YORK.—The unemployed and hungry are holding open-air meetings, demanding what they call their rights. THANK GOD! NO NATIVE BORN AMERICANS ARE YET OF THE SAME OPINION AS OF THEIR RIGHTS, BECAUSE TO BE OF THAT OPINION ARGUES ONE TO HOLD THE DOCTRINES OF DANTON, ROBESPIERRE, AND THE QUITE AS DANGEROUS SOCIALISTS OF LATER TIMES. THEY TALK IN THEIR FIERCE APPEALS OF 'GOVERNING CLASSES' IN THIS COUNTRY, WHICH PROVES THAT THEY ARE PERSONS WHOLLY INCAPABLE OF APPRECIATING THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF OUR GOVERNMENT—THAT THEY ARE AMONG US, BUT NOT OF US."—Washington Evening Star, November 6, 1887.

DAGUERRETYPE OF "THE FEDERAL CITY" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

We have nothing to regret but the brawls and acts of violence which have of late tarnished the reputation of the Federal City by the gangs of rowdies who nightly infest our streets. They have, step by step, grown bolder and more defiant until they now trample the laws under foot without the slightest apprehension. Continued immunity from punishment always invites the repetition of offences. The insubordinate spirits in this city have become more reckless, and their violations of order and the public peace more glaring.—Washington Union.

On our fourth page will be found an interesting letter on the subject of Temperance. It is a review of the history of that cause in the city of Washington, for the past four or five years, and is a truthful expose of the cause of the decline of temperance in our midst, and faithfully delineates the evils which have come upon us in consequence.

This is a subject that comes home to the heart of every parent and right thinking man. Let every one read it. It is written by one whose heart and pen have long been earnestly engaged in the cause of Temperance—the cause of all mankind.

The hardware dealers of New York held a meeting on Friday, at which a resolution was adopted to sell on four months' credit after the first of January next. Letters from firms in the trade in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany and Boston, expressing a willingness to co-operate with the New York dealers in this movement, were read. The hardware, iron, steel and agricultural implement dealers of Boston held a meeting on the 3d inst., and passed a resolution declaring that it is expedient to shorten the various terms of credit given by the branches of trade represented. The tobacco dealers of Boston have also agreed upon a restriction of the credit system.

METHODIST CHURCH AND SLAVERY.—The Holston Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at its recent Conference in Marion, Virginia, resolved that clause in the discipline which prohibits the "buying and selling of men, women, and children for the purpose of enslaving them." The Knoxville Whig says that there were over one hundred traveling preachers in the Conference, and only four voted against it. The proposition is to be submitted to the twenty-third Annual Conference South between this and the meeting of the General Conference in May next, which convenes in Nashville.

A vessel arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday, from Genoa, bringing 125 passengers, all of whom intend proceeding West, for the purpose of engaging in the culture of the grape, with a view to the production of wine.

The Providence Journal of Monday says that a committee of the National Guards of Boston, arrived in Providence the day before for the purpose of presenting a purse of \$1,000 to young Lincoln, of the Marine Artillery, who was wounded while engaged in firing a salute in honor of the regiment on their visit to Boston last June.

THIN-SKINNED.

A writer who signs himself W. H. W. in the Intelligence, first sneers at Judge Robinson, of Kentucky, one of the ablest men in the country, because he don't know him, and then in an angry, self-important tone, talks of his (Judge R.) writing "such stuff" and of "making random attacks upon certain portions of their [his] fellow citizens," because he discusses in a statesman-like manner, and with a statesman's ability, what he terms the anti-uniformism, sectionalism, propagandism, and foreignism of the rising factions of the day.

Judge Robinson says: "Most of them [foreign immigrants] trained to trust in the traditional viceregency and infallibility of the Roman Pontiff, and in the authority of their priests to grant dispensation and indulgence, cannot be truly American in conscience or mind." And a large majority of their priests are foreigners exported to them by the Pope and his council. Their religion, therefore, pure in faith as it may be, must inevitably be too foreign and political for the principles of true American independence.

And this is what W. H. W. calls "stuff" and "random attacks upon certain portions of his fellow-citizens!" The barb which so rankles in the flesh of W. H. W. is pointed with truth, and therefore penetrates and stings.

ANOTHER BASE SLANDER.

"No such extenuating plea can be offered in palliation of those riotous acts and demonstrations which have occurred in Washington since the advent of Know-Nothingism, and which seem to set at successful defiance the small police force in the employment of our government."—Washington Union.

"Riotous acts and demonstrations which have occurred in Washington since the advent of Know-Nothingism!" Though the writer of the above does not directly charge Know-Nothingism with "all the riotous acts and demonstrations" which have of late occurred here, yet he does this indirectly, by implication; and in doing so is guilty of a deliberate untruth. He knows, if he knows anything about it, that no election ever passed off more quietly than did the election of Mr. Towens, when the Americans carried the city; and that none of the rowdism and violence which now disgrace the city and its authorities, existed here while Mr. Towens was Mayor. If there was any one peculiar characteristic of Know-Nothingism, it was its quiet, noiseless, orderly movement, and that was what was so much feared.

THE DOCTRINE OF "BREAD OR BLOOD."

"The world owes me a living and I mean to have it."

Sir, that house of yours is very large and comfortable, much more so than mine, and I shall, therefore, move my family into it, along side of you to-morrow; so be sure to make room for us, but do not meddle with the furniture.

Madam, it is more agreeable to ride in so nice a carriage as that which you have, than to walk; so, with your permission, or without, all the same, I will step in and direct the driver where to go.

You have plenty of flour in your store, I have none; I will therefore take a few barrels, and also a barrel of sugar, and a chest of tea.

"They shall take who have the power, and he shall keep who can."

"Your purse or your life."

"To the victors belong the spoils."

"Might makes right."

Reader, how do you like this doctrine?

PROPOSED REDUCTION.—Mr. Twitchell, President of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, has addressed a circular to the employees on the road, in which he proposes, in view of the financial crisis, and the falling off in the receipts of over \$10,000 during October, as compared with last year, that all the salaries of the company, himself among the number, should submit to a reduction of ten per cent. in their pay. In this way, no hands need be discharged, and yet the expenses of the road be reduced to correspond with the condition of the times.

Mr. Twitchell has set a worthy example, and gained more reputation by it than the whole salary is worth to him twice told. Two years ago the salaries of the Heads of Departments were increased from six to eight thousand dollars a year; we wonder how long it will be before they recommend a reduction of their own salaries? As one of them has declared that he considered it his duty to administer his Department for the benefit of his party, [not the country,] how can he, if an honest man, take his salary out of the treasury of the country?

PAYING SMALL DEBTS ILL-TRATED.

A Frederickburg merchant went to Carolina Court on a certain occasion with a \$100 note of a certain bank. Shortly after he got on the green he paid it over to a farmer. The farmer soon discharged an indebtedness to some one else; and thus the note kept on its mission of liquidation until near the heel of the evening, when it was again paid back to the same merchant who took it there, and he brought it back to Frederickburg! Having the curiosity to trace its working, he found that \$1,000 worth of debts had been paid by that \$100 note in a single day.—Frederickburg Herald.

ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION.—Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, a Quaker merchant, who had removed from Philadelphia to New York, returned to collect and pay some debts due to and from him there; but fearing he could not collect money enough to pay his own indebtedness, he took enough with him. He first endeavored to collect, but found there was very little money in circulation. He then went to his creditors and paid his own debts, in a peculiar kind of silver coin. In a day or two he concluded to make another effort to collect, and, to his surprise, now met with great success; and, what was more surprising, the greater portion of the coin he had brought, and paid his own debts with, came back to him, and was again taken to New York. We had this anecdote from an old and respectable Quaker, to whom the other told it.

It is rumored that the Mormons have attacked one of the Quartermaster's trains, destined for Utah, in which seventy-eight army wagons were destroyed with their contents.

A lunatic once informed his physician, who was classifying cases of insanity, that he had lost his wits by watching a politician, whose course was so crooked that it turned his brain.

A GOOD IDEA.

The Boston Transcript, referring to the approaching municipal election in that city, says:

"There is one element in the approaching municipal contest which has not entered into the calculation of those heretofore busiest in pulling the wires. There is a certain organization in this city—some two thousand strong—pledged to secure the nomination of the best men to the various municipal offices. Their purpose is to aid in the election of none but men of undoubted morals and elevation of character, and aim to purge our city government from all taint of immorality, and rid all departments of it from the charge of conniving at violations of law."

We commend this to the notice of the moral, sober, order-loving citizens of this metropolis of the United States, now disgraced and, in the busy hours of the day as in what should be the silent watches of the night, infested with pestilent gangs of rowdies and assassins. Night is made hideous, and the day dangerous, by the congregations of these creatures, and yet we might as well have no police, no mayor, no law, and no officers of the law, as those we have to look to for protection. In this state of things the citizens of Washington should organize for self-defense and mutual protection; and they should, setting aside all party affiliations, come together and pledge themselves each to the other to nominate and support for mayor and members of the city government none but men of irreproachable character, moral habits, nerve, and energy. Let us for a time, so far as our city is concerned, forget, if we are permitted to do so, that there are political differences amongst us; let these be merged in the effort to restore order, quiet, and security to our city.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

From Gates & Seaton's Register of Debates in Congress, Vol. XII, Part I, Page 1278. Monday, April 25, 1858.

Mr. BUCHANAN presented a petition from the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, on the presentation of which he addressed the Senate to the following effect:

"When the highly respectable committee who had charge of this memorial called upon him this morning, and requested him to present it to the Senate, he felt it to be his duty to inform them in what relation he stood to the question. He stated to them that he had been requested by the Delegate from Arkansas to take charge of the application of that Territory to be admitted into the Union, and that he had cheerfully taken upon himself the performance of this duty. He also read to them the 8th section of the act of Congress of the 9th of March, 1820, defining the famous Missouri Compromise, and informed them that the whole Territory of Arkansas was south of 36 degrees and a half north latitude; and that he regarded this compromise, considering the existing and alarming circumstances under which it was made, and the dangers to the existence of the Union which it had been deemed prudent to accept as a constitutional provision. There might be no mistake on the subject, he had also informed them that, in presenting their memorial, he should feel it to be his duty to state these facts to the Senate."

If Mr. Buchanan had then been told that he would one day declare, in substance, that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional and void, "how it could ever have been doubted is a mystery," we opine he would have indignantly answered as Hazeel answered Elisha: "What! is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" Nevertheless, he did it.

"THE UNTERIFIED."

This has been a favorite term of frequent use with the sham Democracy and their press for many years past, though it by no means implied that there were any who were terrified. But "the unterified" have at last proceeded to such lengths, and made such threatening demonstrations as to strike terror into the hearts even of their own political friends, who have heretofore patted and petted them. It is the "unterified" who now demand bread and threaten blood, if it is not given them.

The leaders of the sham Democratic party begin now to find that they have kept and used a ferocious wild beast, with more than "ten heads," and seventy times seven horns, that may not, in his blind fury, discriminate between a sham Democrat and a worthy citizen, but is just as likely to rob the former as the latter; and this discovery has brought into existence the terrified, for terrified they have reason to be.

Perhaps the latter will learn that it is unsafe to play with dangerous things, or to keep ferocious animals for the injury of their neighbors. Pet rattlesnakes and pet tigers will sometimes break loose and destroy their owners.

We are told that Acton was hunted down and killed by his own dogs; and we know that the Emperor of Rome became, in rapid succession, the victims of the Pretorian Guards whom they had used as instruments of tyranny and oppression, with which they ground the people of Rome to dust, and slaughtered them like so many bullocks. History teaches lessons of wisdom, if we will learn them.

GOVERNMENT ABUSES.

How insensibly, but rapidly and surely, abuses creep into a republican government. Mr. MADISON said, in the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, that, if the President should remove public officers without cause—not for political causes—he would justly incur the penalties of impeachment. And, in a debate upon the petition of DANIEL MELVILLE, who was removed from the Custom House at Newport, R. I., by the Collector, which debate took place in the Senate, April 15, 1836, Mr. KING, of Alabama, said, that "in no case would he lend his sanction to oppression of any kind, or be willing to screen the oppressor, let him hold office high or low."

This removal, it would be found, he was confident in saying, was made by the Secretary, upon the representation of the collector, either that the services of Mr. Melville were not wanted, or that he was removed on some other than political grounds.

Colonel KING was ready, it will be seen, to indignantly condemn any officer, "high or low," who should, for political reasons, remove a faithful and competent public servant. Were he now living, and should express such a Washingtonian sentiment, he would be hailed "an old fogey" by the Plunder Party.

Change is written on the tide,
On the forest's leafy pride;
On the streamlet gleaming bright,
On the jeweled crown of night,
All, where'er the eye can rest,
Show its legibly impress.

A REVOLUTION IN PROSPECT.

From the N. Y. correspondent of the Nat. Int. "A revolution in prospect." In a former letter I alluded to the invention of a Southern gentleman which is calculated to produce extraordinary results. Since that time the subject has received the special attention of a committee of the American Institute at the late Fair in the Crystal Palace. Amongst the awards was that of a large silver medal to Major GEORGE H. HAYES, of Mobile, Alabama, for his "improved" combination of machinery for manufacturing seed cotton into yarn on the plantations of the South. I quote the exact title of the invention. The award was made on the faith of an elaborate and interesting report from a committee consisting of two practical men familiar with machinery and the cultivation of the cotton plant in the South. The machine upon which this award has been given has been in practical operation during the progress of the fair, and has attracted great attention. It is to be taken down in a few days and shipped to George S. YERGER, Esq., a well-known and extensive planter of Yazoo county, Mississippi, upon whose plantation it is to go at once into operation, as Major Hayes has contracted with Mr. Y. to spin his seed cotton into yarn to the extent of four hundred and sixty bales per annum for five years.

If the machine here spoken of proves to be, upon fair trial, what it promises to be, it will work a wonderful revolution in manufacturing and in the commerce of the world. The invention of the Cotton Gin, by Whitney, was the greatest god-send to the world they had ever had, save, perhaps, the steam engine and the spinning jenny; the three have made England what she is, and this country what it is; they have filled both with wealth and enterprise.

But now comes an invention which promises to transfer to the cotton fields of the South, a large portion of the labor of the North, of England, France, Germany, Russia, and other European countries, heretofore employed in spinning the cotton for the loom! If this shall be effected, what is to become of these millions of spinners? They will be thrown out of employment, and the extensive mills and machinery occupied and used by them, are to become comparatively valueless; their busy herms to give place to silence, their swarming apartments to become vacant and desolate! It is a serious matter to England and her millions of operations. Slaves will be enhanced in value, and will be concentrated in the cotton, sugar, and rice States.

"We should like to be told what it is we are to expect, after Walker has conducted the Free Soilers through the wilderness of their troubles, and established them in the enjoyment of that illimitable land of promise which spreads itself before them."—Richmond South, Nov. 5.

The South (newspaper) groans aloud at the loss of Kansas; but it is the legitimate fruit of "squatter sovereignty," and was predicted when the act passed, but the authors of the act would not believe or see. Now they both see and believe.

"That illimitable land of promise which spreads itself before them." This expression is but the interjection of disappointed hopes; but the land of promise spread out before the Free Soilers is illimitable. And why is it? Because the Kansas-Nebraska act broke down and demolished the barrier. General Shields told the people of Illinois, in defending his vote for that act, that it had opened to freedom the whole country south to the Isthmus of Darien! Had the statesmen of the South seen this, as they ought to have seen it, before the act was passed, it never would have been passed.

"HONORABLE."

A correspondent thinks it dishonoring truly worthy men to dub them as "Honorable," since this is prefixed to so many unworthy names as to render it almost contemptible; and he asks if there is no other prefix more truly honorable, that can be used.

We answer, yes, certainly. "Mr." is a much rarer appellation, and one which is significant of elevated character and station. For instance, we speak of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Marcy, Mr. Everett, etc. It would be belittling them to speak of them as the Hon. Mr. Adams, Clay, etc. No one would think of bringing them down to the vulgar level of the Hon. Mike Snobs, the Hon. Dick Scapegrace, the Hon. Peter Pigstye, etc.

MILK.

The vendors of the fluid-called milk are beginning to ask ten cents a quart. This is an extortionate price under present circumstances. Eight cents is a high and a remunerating price, and if our citizens will do as some have done, refuse to give more, they will get it at that. It is more profitable to sell milk at six cents a quart than to make butter at twenty-five cents a pound, or even at thirty-one cents. Prices should come down instead of going up.

The city of Des Moines, the new capital of Iowa, has passed an ordinance for the issue of "city scrip" to circulate as money, the same and all other city orders bearing interest at three per cent, a month till January next. The very rate of interest allowed is enough to frighten persons having funds to invest, and the very safety of the city depends upon her failure to dispose of the scrip.

The establishment of a steam bread bakery in Philadelphia has aroused the indignation of the small bakers, and they propose an organized opposition to crush out the innovation.

Many of the mills and factories in New England are now resuming work, among them the Union Manufacturing Company of New York, Connecticut, the Chicopee (Massachusetts) mills, the rolling and nail mills, and the Massasoit four mills at Fall River. The American Trunk Works at Fall River, it is believed, will also soon commence running.

Cowan, the young man convicted at Norfolk of rifling the mails, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. On Friday night last he made an unsuccessful effort to commit suicide.

The Newark Advertiser says: Eleven persons came into our office during one day last week asking alms, ten of whom were more or less intoxicated. One of them was given a loaf of bread and went directly to a run hole with it. He soon came out and threw the bread upon a neighboring building. Another was given some bread also, but instead of eating it, fed it to a horse which was tied at the sidewalk!

ANOTHER WARNING.—On Monday last a young man named Carpenter, a resident of Camden, while on a gunning expedition, lost his life by the accidental discharge of his own gun. He was in the act of climbing over a fence when the piece was discharged, and the whole contents were lodged in his breast, killing him instantly. Mr. Carpenter was a young man of great promise, about twenty-two years of age.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

New York, November 13.—The Royal Mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, on the 31st ultimo, arrived here this morning, with highly important intelligence.

Delhi had been stormed and captured. The King of Delhi escaped. The British loss was only 600. No quarter was given to the men, but the women and children were spared.

General Havelock was at Cawnpore, and had been considerably reinforced. The garrison at Lucknow still gallantly held out. Considerable reinforcements had arrived at Calcutta. Heavy failures had occurred at Liverpool. The Borough Bank had suspended.

Priores and Babylon were beaten for the Cambridgehire states.

General Cavignac died very suddenly.

The Spanish Ministry had organized.

The Prince of Prussia has undertaken to conduct the public affairs. The health of the King, however, was improving.

The Swiss elections resulted largely in favor of the Liberals.

There had been more failures in Vienna, but the worst of the crisis was believed to be over.

Money was active and unchanged.

The Arabia brought out \$1,000,000. Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley was a passenger.

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday morning.—Cotton for the week closed irregular, at a general decline of 3/4 d. Sales for the week 14,000 bales. Quotations were nominal.

Retarded.—Estimated sales yesterday, 4,000 bales. The market closed with holders demanding an advance. Manchester advices were unfavorable.

Headstuffs had considerably declined. Flour closed very dull, with a decline of 1/2 d. Western Canal 27 3/4; Baltimore and Philadelphia 29 3/4; Ohio 30 3/4. Wheat closed dull, at a decline of 1/4 d. Corn closed dull, with a decline of 1/4 d.

Spirits turpentine was dull at 27s. 9d. 3/4. Rosin was dull at 4s. 4d. 3/4.

Sugar was heavy at a decline of 1s. 1d. 3/4. Provisionary were very dull.

Monetary difficulties were on the decline. American securities were unsettled, but closed with an improving tendency. Consols 89 3/4 for money.

THE LATEST.

London, Saturday.—The funds on yesterday closed firm, at an advance of 3/4 under the influence of American news by the Fulton. The crisis is believed to have passed, and there is an unusual demand for money at easier rates.

Large transactions have taken place in Illinois. Central shares at improved prices.

MAMMOTH PRODUCTIONS.—By far the most wonderful vegetable productions which have ever fallen under our observation, says a San Francisco paper, are three mammoth squashes, which exhibit their obese figures on a table at the Mechanics' Fair. These all grew on a single vine in Alameda, and together with one not picked, weigh eight hundred pounds. The largest of the family weighs no less than two hundred and thirty-nine pounds and measures eleven feet in circumference. In the valley formed by these mountain monsters are a cabbage weighing seventy-two pounds and a beet which weighs eighty-five pounds. But the tables laden with fruit form the most attractive feature. The apples, peaches, grapes, and pears, are splendid. There is one apple over five inches in diameter, and five peaches over three and a quarter inches through; but the merit of these fruits consists rather in their delicate fullness and beauty of color than in their size. Luscious hands of the white grape from the Alameda gardens of I. Hutchinson, call forth rapturous exclamations from the spectator. These certainly surpass, in size and beauty, any ever exhibited in this State. The shell-mound nurseries of Alameda furnish a pear measuring sixteen inches in circumference and weighing twenty-six ounces. Thomas Fallon, of San Jose, has a number of Duchesse d'Angouleme pears of incredible dimensions, and weighing not less than twenty-eight ounces. The fruit on the table can safely challenge the world in size, beauty, and flavor.

The storekeepers and others, of North Side, Chicago, have held a meeting and passed resolutions calling on landlords to reduce the rent of stores 33 per cent, and on eating houses and hotels 25 per cent. Mr. Solon Longworth, of the banking house of Longworth & Brothers, the wealthiest firm in Iowa, and who are large real estate owners and landlords in Dubuque, a day or two since visited all his tenants, occupying stores and dwellings in the city, and voluntarily reduced their rents 33 1/2 per cent, and in one instance remitted \$40 on rent past due.

No one can fit the following but the Great Nazarene himself:—

He is a path, if any be maled;
He is a robe, if any be naked;
If any chance to hunger, he is bread;
If any be a bondman, he is free;
If any be but weak, how strong is he!
To dead men life is he, to sick men health;
To blind men sight, and to the needy wealth;
A pleasure without loss—a treasure without stealth.

It would be well if Christians could come within a thousand miles of such a character!

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL WALKER.—New Orleans, Nov. 12.—Gen. Walker has escaped on the Mobile mail-boat with three hundred men, and is now sailing with another party. The United States steamer Fulton is watching in the river, but she has been outwitted.

The Hamilton (Canada) Mercantile Library Association and the Montreal Reading Rooms have banished Harper's Magazine, on account of an article which appeared in the November number, animadverting upon her Majesty Queen Victoria. The occasion of the article was the Queen's treatment of Dickens.

Among the deaths in this city last week was that of a female in the sixth ward, about forty years of age, whose physician's certificate states that the cause of her death was "want of nourishment." What a record for a city where the friends of foreign missions were so sumptuously entertained a few weeks ago!—Providence Post.

A female agitator appeared among the "hunger mob" in New York yesterday. She rejoiced in the name of Madame Runk, expresses the deepest sympathy with the distressed of the unemployed, and talks as loudly as the loudest of what the government ought to do for them.

It is easier to still the wave of passion than to break the dead sea of indifference, which, like the Lake Asphaltite, destroys the energies of all that approach it, until, like the birds who are said to drop lifeless on its dull surface, the heart sinks to rise no more.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. LEARD, OF NEBRASKA.—St. Louis, Nov. 10.—Gov. Leard, of Nebraska Territory, arrived here on Wednesday en route for his home in Arkansas. He has forwarded his resignation to Washington.

How independent of money is peace of conscience, and how much happiness can be compassed in the humblest home!

MURDERER IN BIRD COUNTRY.—The Selma Sentinel of the 20th instant, says: "By a private letter received, we learn that a gang of men have been discovered in the eastern part of Bibb and western Autauga, supposed to be organized upon the Murrel plan, and who have been engaged for the last year in trespassing with and running off negroes, stealing horses, and committing other depredations."

COUNTING IN THE ROMAN STYLE.

"Get out! you nasty puppy; let me alone, I'll tell you 'mammy'!" cried Sally to her lover Jake, who sat about ten feet from her, pulling dirt from the chimney.

"I ain't jebson on ya, Sal," said Jake.

"Well, 'praps you don't mean to, nuther, dya ya?"

"No, I don't."

"Cause you're too tamed scared, you long-legged, lantern-jawed, slab-sided, pigeon-toed, gauge-kneed owl, you ain't got a tamed bit o' sense; get along him with yer."

"No, Sal, I love ya, and you can't help it, an' if yer don't let me stay an' court yer, my daddy will sue you'n'r for that coow he sold him t'ether day. By jingo, he said 'ho'den de u' it'."

Well, look here Jake, if you want to court me you'd better do it as a white man does that thing, not set off there as though you thought I was pizin'."

"How on airth's that, Sal?"

"Why, slide right up there, an' hug and kiss me as ef you had some of her bone and sinner of a man about yer. Dey you suppose a woman's only made for look at, you fool you? No, they are made for practical results, as Kossuth says, tug hug, and kiss, and sich like."

"Well," said Jake to his Sal, drawing a long breath, "ef I must I must, for I do love you, Sal; and so commenced sliding up to her like a male porker going to battle. Laying his arm on her shoulder, she was heard to exclaim:

"That's the way to do it, old hoss; that's acting like a white man or'er."

"Oh! Jerusalem! an'd pancakes!" exclaimed Jake, "ef this ain't better'n'n'y apple sass ever marm made, a darn'd site. I crack-e-e! buckyheart ain't no where long side you, Sal. Oh! how I love you, Sal!"

Here their lips came together, and the report that followed was like pulling a horse's foot out of the mire.

RE-ELECTION OF HON. H. WINTER DAVIS.—Among the most gratifying results of the late election in Maryland is the re-election of the Hon. Henry Winter Davis, by a majority of over six thousand votes, instead of five hundred, the majority received by him in 1865. His re-election to Congress will be hailed with universal satisfaction by national men in all sections of the Union. Was Congress filled with such men as Mr. Davis, there would be no sectionalism and demagogism exhibited among its members as we are now accustomed to witness. He is neither a sectional nor a demagogue, but an honest, bold, fearless, independent, national statesman, of splendid oratorical powers, and great usefulness as a legislator. He is, in a word, the most promising man who will hold a seat in the next Congress, and is destined yet to fill higher positions in the Government.—Phil. News.

FROM MEXICO.—New Orleans, Nov. 11.—The steamer Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 7th, has arrived. She brings over \$500,000 in